WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 16.

IN THOSE THINGS WHICH ARE ESSENTIAL LET THERE

STARTLING NEWS FROM TEXAS. A vessel arrived at New Orleans on the 7th of the

month, with important intelligence from Texas. It is stated that the advanced guard of the Mex can army, consisting of 10,000 men, had reached the frontiers of Texas! The main body of the army, is supposed, will have entered Texas ere this time before our Presidential election shall have result ed in favor of immediate annexation, the probability is that Texas will be overrun, devastated, and its citizens murdered by mercenaries hired with British

All the blood-ull the destruction of property, will rest upon the heads of those who defeated the Treaty of Annexation.

The same vessel brings a rumor that Gen. Howard our Charge, died at Washington, Texas, on the 23

The rumor which is obtaining currency in the newspapers, that General Duff Green has been appointed to an important secret agency in Mexico we are authorized to state, is without foundation He has been appointed consul at Galveston, and bears despatches to Mexico. He is simply bearer of despatches to Mexico and consul at Galveston.

NAVAL COURT MARTIAL

A Naval Court Martial convened at the Navy Yard in this city this day, of which Commodore Stewart n President. The members are

> COMMODORE DOWNES, COMMODORE NICHOLSON, COMMODORE READ COMMODORE RIDGELY, CAPTAIN LATTIMER, CAPTAIN GWINN,

- Ould, Esq., Judge Advocate.

It is understood that the Court has been ordere for the trial of Captain Newton, late commanding the unfortunate Missouri, and such other persons as may be brought before it. Others, besides Captain Newton, it is said, will be tried by the Court.

STATE OF LABOR IN THE WEST INDIA COLONIES-WRECK OF THE SUGAR-PLANTERS-CHEAP LABOR-ABOLITION OF SLAVERY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

It often happens that in the commencement of a battle, even good generals cannot discover the positions of their adversaries. They cannot discern in what lines they are moving their principal bodies. The dust and smoke of the first movements conceal the main stress of the fight. Beside this, the enemy employs feints to conceal his real designs,-as when on pretended to wish a retreat and fear a contest at Austerlitz : or as when Hannibal escaped the cunning old Fabius, by getting out at the back-door from the toils in which he had entangled him, while he thought him cooped up effectually.

In civil and diplomatic contests the same thing

often happens. A feint, an ambuscade, a plausible to hide a real object, has often

esort of diplomatic disputes, and of national politics. Whether England anticipated the effects which have resulted from emancipation-in enhancing so the price of the cultivation of sugar—as to exclude her from competition with the markets of the continent of Europe-or not-may be a task difficult to deter-She did, however, liberate her West India slaves. Certain it is, that many contended it would have the effect which actually followed-while others, zealous in the cause, denied it. The latter maintained that freemen work more abundantly, as well as more satisfactorily to themselves, than slavesand that the competition of their labor would so gar-cane would not be considerable. In their view, rision. manity would be a gainer, while the sugar planter would suffer but little loss. Now, without meddling with the argument on the ground of husity, time has elapsed sufficient to enable us to determine certainly which opinion was correct, with respect to the difference between slave and free thing is clearer as a general rule than that free labor is preferable, even on the score of productiveness, to that of slave labor. But in the West Indies it is and the manufacture of it in large quantities is a disgage for wages affording a profit to the capitalist. at the sugar manufacture but for wages which would taste. He was too violent to injure the Whig cause ly in debt by an annual surplus of expense. The fact having been ascertained by the certain test of experience, the English Government cast about to find a remedy. One set of the state doctors proposed the importation of free white laborers; as if free white laborers could, any where in Europe, be found in sufficient numbers who could have health to toil under the West India climate, even if at a rate of wages sufficient to compensate them. Another set propos ed importation of free laborers from Africa. But both these propositions seem now abandoned as not feasible, and the whole force of English policy on the subject directed to the abolition of slavery-not throughout the world-but really and practically in the sugar growing countries. The immediate effect of this would be to enhance the price of wages in such countries to a level with their own in the West Indies, and give them the only chance for competition in augar and cotton in the markets of the world. The former they calculated could, in that event, latter in the East, where the price of human lamanual labor, of which the wages are lower in Hindostan than in any other place where labor comes freely to market." Again, its remarks in another articlet necessarily imply the truth of the preceding assertion-the very low state of the wages: "The great mass of the population under our immediate ty of the People, is entitled to a little more respecsome limited exceptions, which hall be noticed, is undergoing a progressive degradation. The laboring classes, to whom the financial necessities of the Government have permitted no reutmost limit of their power to pay. The European collectors of the revenue were distinguished, as the whole body of the company's servants now is, beyond the employes of perhaps any other Government, for rather in proportion to the amount they may realize

*December, 1635, p. 148. †Scenes and Characteristics in Hindostan, Decem ber, 1835, p. 101.

any testimony of their real condition in which both parties may confide, or any influential advocate of their interests-to find no measure by which to regulate their demands but the ability of the people meet them." With the vast expenditure of the Aff-ghan war (seventy millions of dollars) since drawn from the same people, it can hardly be supposed that their condition, or the state of their wages, is better now than it was in 1835, when the above was writ-

It is evident, then, that low wages is a primary onsideration in the English plan of emancipation It takes off personal slavery, but has in view to put on low wages. One of its essential ends will have failed, if high wages follow, for English supe iority in the markets of the world cannot be en forced without low wages. We have already shown in our article of the 14th September, the vast obstacles to the abolition of slavery in three-sevenths of the whole population of the globe—that among their rulers and influential men England has not made any impression on the subject; and that she is not likely to make any serious effort, when we conside that the slavery existing among that population is interwoven with their religious creed, and the extreme probability is, that slavery will co exist, in these ountries, with the continuance of the creed they now profess. We may resume the consideration this part of the general subject at another time, as we have yet but very imperfectly stated the argunent in relation to it. The repulse she will meet with there is so deducible from the religious tenets of the Governments and people, that a great revolution must be effected in the one, in order to secure the other object. Neither has great Britain the same impulses of self-interest to stimulate her zeal in that direction, which come to the aid of other considerations, in inducing her to press it in the other. In all these countries there is no sugar planting and cotton planting in competition with her own labor. A pro portional abatement of zeal, therefore, may be exties; if causes of collision arise sufficient to justify a war, and the conquest and annexation an immense augmenting population will still remain trayed, without scruple, the solemn and moment

the inroads of the Mongol Tartars. world, that she can, by the perfection to which her manufactures have a tained, enter into successful competition with all mankind. For this purpose, Texas is the other string to the English bow, in re- a vindictive enemy, an unsafe ally. gard to the staple of cotton. If cotton can be raised as cheap there, she can slam the Yankees. With a free trade in cotton, and an immensity of production insuring the cheapness of her manufactures, she can throw an amount of them into Texas, and through words and pointless epithets-we could not stigmathe border in which it skirts the United States, that will cause the exclusion of the fabrics of New England. On a semi-radius of the Union, they will have effected Lord Chatham's wish-not a hob nail but will be English. The New-Englanders may then set the tune of "Yankee Doodle" to a lugubrious in stead of a vivacious note. It will no longer pos sess a cheering melody, but sound moping and mel ancholy, like an Englishman's song in November. "Rule Britannia" will be sung in a louder key that ever, and the commercial marine of America will begin to feel rottenness in its planks, and, metaphori cally, in its bones; and the bit of striped b keep down prices, that the loss of the grower of su- at the mast-head become again the subject of de-

and broad as that erected by the Chinese to exclude

STANDARD OF WHIGGERY.

The "Whig Standard" is said to be under the direction of Mr. Clay's Congressional Committee. If To supply stations thus forcibly vacated, the almstrate this be so, and certainly it should be so, perhaps they house would present its mendicants, the penitentiary Calhoun men, Wright men, Bouck men, are nothing labor in the culture of sugar. In most pursuits, no- the mysterious MSS. of the "Mighty Mind." Supsuppose so. But it is hardly a supposable case -The raising of sugar requires much capital, referred to, called very properly the "Whig Stardard," deny that we had no "associate" in 1842, and print an extract from an article in which we said we had secured the services of one. Here they have us, anless they should be forced to it by a density of po- certainly, they suppose—but, having secured him, we pulation not now existing in the West Indies. The let him go again! Perhaps we may give a specimen slaves there being made free, very naturally, as they of his treatment of Mr. Clay, to-morrow or next day. had a right after their emancipation, refused to work He was too abusive of that gentleman to suit our leave the planter no profit-nay, which would, in He had talents, but we had not the heart to publish some instances, on large plantations, leave him large- his furious assaults on Mr. Clay. But we presume he is all right now, by the orthodox Standard, being the editor of a Clay paper.

P. S. We will give the specimen now, upon re flection, protesting, however, sgainst its violence, and expressing our disapprobation of it.

BELLES-LETTERS OF ASHLAND.

BY "THE ASSOCIATE," NOW A CLAY EDITOR "I share, gentlemen, with you in feelings of disappointment and indignation on account of the base treachery of the acting President of the United States. It would be difficult to find in the annals of history an example of equal political turpitude."

Such is the language relating to the President of this country, we find in a letter purporting to b written by Henry Clay. And we ask each individual who reads it for a moment to lay aside all political feeling and animosities, and with dispassionate judgment to reflect upon its character. There is a decency of expression app icable upon every occasion, and justly due every individual; a regard to the pro- Hon. Silas Wright, Jr., in which he makes known be successfully effected in the West Indies, the prieties of life and of social intercourse which cannot safely be violated; and whatever may be our bor is lower than among any civilized people of the opinion of any man, dignified self-respect requires it vention earth. The London Quarterly says respecting it should be expressed, however damnatory, in meet "The reason why cotton is grown so cheaply in language and with no obscure vulgarity. And who-Hindostan is, that its cultivation depends wholly on ever accustoms himself to the use of terms indecent of themselves or in their application, degrades his nature, shames his parentage, and makes him but a

A man whom the People have exalted-a Chief Magistrate who represents in his office the sovereignin conduct and in language, than undistinguished in dividuals. For he is the imbodiment of the invisible popular dominion upon which are laid the foundations of our laws, and the whole system of social life laxation of their heavy exactions, are pressed to the and in his person we recognise the expression of the popular understanding. By the power of the People, then, he is guarded from assault

fit associate for brutes and brutish men.

At such language, proceeding from almost any other individual, we should have expressed our prointelligence and integrity, finding themselves valued found astonishment; but we have of late been too much habituated to indecencies from this person to than to the prosperity of the districts intrusted to display other sentiments than those of alternate contheir charge; and left without any intelligent and compassion; and the most plausible hypotempt and compassion; and the most plausible hypothesis we have been able to frame for his recent ascerbity of expression, so outrageously disgraceful, is

trustworthy interpreter of the feelings of the people. who have signified their suspicions, that the inordinate indulgence of violent passions, combined with a sense of his desperate political fortunes, has shattered or materially weakened the intellect, once vigo

rous, though always ill-regulated.

The hypocrite, with his smooth face and subduexpression, may convince his audience of the sincer ty of his feetings; the debauchee may moralize mos virtuouslo and most successfully; the miser, with some persuasive force, may commend benevolence the gambler, with certain assurance, prate of hone ty; and the bawd, with virtuous countenance and in-dignant eloquence, express her loathing of lewdness. But when Henry Clay babbles of honor, he means

treachery. For he who has said to "corruption, thou art my father; to the worm, thou art my mother and my sister;" who has been defiled in the slime, and reeked with the stench of profligacy; who has made of his life a moral lazar-house, where all that is unclean or filthy, all that is putrid and rotten, all that is loath ome or abhorrent, all that disgusts, sickens, or de stroys, have been gathered into one vile heap of fou grossness, filling the air around with pestilential va pors; he who has systematised political basenes marking it by its different degrees, so as to reward it according to its different deserts; making a graduated scale of corruption, with diplomas for initiated adults: who has elaborated a code of laws to legalize immoralities and to sanction debaucheries; whose long political career has been a series of gratuitous treacheries; his talents, disasters, his life a lie; he who has rioted in vileness and grows strong on trea son: Is it for such a person to talk of "base treachery and political turpitude?"

We intend no undue severity: wehave no desire t visit his political sins even with the castigation they so richly deserve : no feeling of perional ill-will dictates or guides our course towards the gentleman It is only, when with the impudent hardihood of his nature, he attacks those in talent his equals in al that constitutes integrity of character, much his su pected in her exertions to abolish it in Heathen and per.ors, we feel impelled by the duty we owe the un Mahomedan nations. The resistance will be discou- justly calumniated, as well as the cause of truthraging, while they continue distinct sovereign- whose cause is every man's-to repel his base asser tions, and to hurl back his unprovoked epithets.

"Base treachery—political turpitude" of a portion of them; then she may carry sins Henry Clay charges John Tyler: with such sins out her principle in her own possessions. But his servile rout of Bacchanalian revilers, of profiitis not at all probable the additions made to her dogate disappointed office-seekers, follow up the attack minions will be sufficient to embrace a third part of It ill becomes one to talk of "political turpitude" this population—great as her advances may be and whose own escutcheon is stained with such foul and probably will be in progressive annexation. So that damning evidences of the very accusation-who bein the same antecedent condition, consisting for many trust of a confiding people-and basely bartered, fo years, perhaps a century to come, largely of slaves. the trappings and gew-gaws of office, the principles On the plan she proposes to pursue, we find on this of his youth and the untarnished lustre of his name side a wall built up to impede her operations, high -who, by a dishonorable bargain, without precedent, as we trust it will be without example, defeated paralyzed the action of the popular will and diverted It needs no demonstration, that if England can its course; and for the gilded reward of more conraise sugar and cotton cheaper than the rest of the by a most unholy consummation, and with reckless bravado, gloried in the act. And it ill becomes him to speak of " base treachery" who has nourished and like some young ladies just sweet seventeen, she has abandoned measures, who has originated and deserttwo strings to her bow. Though one may be the ed councils, who has flattered and sacrificed friends better string, the other may be nearly as good .- faithless, inconstant, and unprincipled - and though

Our expressions may seem strong-the subject re quires not softened terms-our censures harsh, the conduct we reprobate demands them. We could not do justice to his infamous tergiversations, in honied tise the unparalleled baseness of his political life without a corresponding vigor of language; and if our words are exaggerated, so has been his turnitude. If by foul treachery and fraudulent machinations this man should be elevated-which God in his infinite mercy avert !-- to the high station he so assiduously seeks now to render despicable, there would exist a state of things which eye has never witnessed, ear has never heard, and which would surpass all imagination and confound all belief-a system of proscription would be introduced, which in its ruthless liar fitness for station-friendly relations, nor ties of in supporting those candidates best qualified to insure blood-but would confound, in one universal Marian destruction, age and condition, useful talent and patriotic labors, qualification, just claims, and sterling

would not believe their own eyes, if they were to see its recluses, the prison its convicts. Those, who with them compared with the re-union and over had been beggared through vicious habits, punished pose some of these anonymous gentlemen were to make for illegal practices, or convicted of crime, would say, "away with all such distinctions—all Republian application to inspect the MSS, referred to? Just then look forward to an universal saturnalia—a gencans, who in sincerity and truth sustain our princieral jail delivery-and positions once respected would certainly not so in sugar raising. The reason is The invisible editors of the chaste and dignified sheet be degraded to the situation of those selected to fill orthodoxy"-" for us, or against us, in 1844," is the

> THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—We learn from the Baltimore Clipper, that Professor Morse arrived at Bradshaw's United States Hotel, on Saturday, and selfish money power, has a genuine certificate of his intends, in conjunction with H. J Rogers, Esq., his Democracy which will pass current every where. newly appointed Assistant Superintendant, putting Politicians have at least opened their minds to the his Magnetic Telegraph into operation.

In passing the City Post Office, in this city, several days ago, we perceived that the line has been extended to it from the Capitol, and that a flight of steps has been erected in Seventh street, leading to the room whence news is transmitted to, and intelligence received from, Baltimore,

MOURNEUL.

We understand a large batch of coon orators, who were sent to Maine from a distance, are retreating homeward, "where they belong."

The Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN has set out on his political tour, to address the Democracy of Pennsylrania at different points during the canvass.

Gen. Cass has lately addressed the Democracy everal States, and will shortly return to Ohio. The most distinguished champions of the good cause are in the field, and harmony and confidence of

success every where prevail. MR. WRIGHT'S ACCEPTANCE.-The New York Evening Post of Friday, contains a letter from the his acceptance of the nomination as Governor of New York, tendered to him by the recent State Cop-

New York.—The Whig Convention to nominate candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, met at Syracuse on the 11th instant. Every county was represented. The ticket selected is Millard Fillmore, for Governor; Samuel J. Wilkins, of Fillmore, for Governor. For State Elec-Orange, for Lieutenant Governor. For State Elec-tors—John A. Collier, Wiljis Hall. Samuel Works of Niagara, was nominated Canal Commissioner.— Francis Granger was President of the Convention.

THE GUANO TRADE.—Captain Alden, of the barque Bruce, arrived at New Bedford from a whal barque Bruce, arrived at New Bedford from a whal-ing voyage, reports that when he was at the island of Ichaboe, there were one hundred and fifty vessels there procuring guano, and that the English mer-chants at the Cape of Good Hope were chartering every vessel that could be obtained, and paying £5 per ton to England. They will soon carry off the whole island, at this rate.

EFFECTS OF PRIZE FIGHTING -We see it stated in Errzers or Pauze Figurine — We see it stated in an English paper that two pugilists near Manchester lately had a set too, and fought nearly two hundred rounds before they were arrested by the police. After the fight, they resembled any thing but human beings, their heads and bodies being swelled to an enormous size. One of the combatants had lately married a young and pretty wife, who, on seeing him, fainted, and after partially recovering went into fits, and died in a few hours.

The following letter from a distinguished Demo crat of Canton, St. Lawrence county, New York written while on his return home from the late Syracuse Convention, gives a glorious account of th "Empire State"-dated,

OswEGO, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1844.

DEAR Sin: I have just received your letter of the 4th instant, in which you express anxiety concerning the political aspect of this State. It is not surprising that Republicans, in other States, should feel such solicitude. The unexpected result of the Baltimor Convention, and the reputed divisions among Demo crats here, (which the Whig press had magnified with their usual exaggeration,) might well induce cautious men elsewhere to consider our State doub

Notwithstanding the strong indications in other States, that Democrats were united and awake to their duty to the common cause, as to New York, it seems, that doubts have been felt among our true friends of other sections. Mr. Wright was said to

be "cold" towards the Baltimore nominations.

The People were proclaimed to be host le to Polk and Dallas, and, for a time, the Whig leaders really calculated with some confidence upon carrying New York for Whiggery. They managed most skilfully to inspire their second class of electioneerers with more confidence than they themselves felt. Hence the canvassing by the Whigs in our own State has been extremely active.

But the leaders feel that the popular tide is agains them. For the last two months their sole hope ha

been, divisions among Democrats. This hope has now failed them. The action of our Syracuse Convention has sealed the fate of Whiggery, in this State, for at least ten years.

I was present at that Convention. No or did not witness the proceedings, can realize the spirit, determination, and complete unity of the delegates Union-busy-the grand result-were the all-poten watch-words. "All right, spell it as you please,"

was the usual greating.

The reported divisions among the delegates has reached the cars of Democrats in all sections, and had induced not a few to attend as spectators, in order to satisfy themselves that representatives of the Democracy of our State would not have the folly, blindness, or selfishness to disgrace themselves, and indanger the good old cause, by miserable quarrels about men at a crisis like the present. The result has fully falsified the Whig predictions, and has placed Democracy on a more firm basis than our nost ardent friends anticipated.

Long before the Convention was organized, it was inderstood by the delegates that Silas Wright would be unanimously nominated, and that he could not refuse the use of his own great name upon the direct call of re-united, unanimous Democracy of his own State. That call has been made upon him.

He acknowledges his obligation to accept, and will, f he lives, be the Governor of the State of Nev York, for the next two years at least.

I speak not the words of sanguine zeal-but, of truth and soberness, which two short months will fully ustify.

New York is now safe for a majority of 20,000 for Polk and Dallas, and for from 25,000 to 30 000 for Silas Wright. All intelligent Whig politicians feel this as much as we do, however much they may bray and boast for effect in other States, and to secure th

election of local candidates in doubtful districts here.

I speak from personal knowledge, in saying to you that the Delegates to the State Convention, who came directly or indirectly instructed to urge the re-nomination of Governor Bouck, and did vote accordingly on the informal ballot, were as much satisfied, ay gratified, with the spirit and action of the Convention, as the warmest Wright men. This feeling they firmly and earnestly averred to every one in the Convention and out of it. The fact is, we have reached a new epoch in politics. The Democratic masses have but ne single grand object in view at this election—the complete ascendency of true Republicanism in our State and nation. They demand the perfect union of career, would spare neither honorable service, nor all true Republicans, regardless of personal prefer laborious skill-lives of spotless integrity, nor pecu-ences or sectional interest, and complete acquiescence

> With the People, men are nothing, further than they promote the cause.

united, harmonious action.

test hereafter.

Old-bunkers and barn-burners. Van Buren men whelming triumph of the Democracy. The People ples in this great contest receive no other badge of

Every man who faithfully raises his arm against correction of this strong tendency of popular sentiment, and have yielded their own plans and prefer ences to its mighty potency-well fearing that the car might crush them in longer opposing its progress.

The letter of President Tyler shows that he fully appreciates the great Democratic pulse. It is received with high approbation every where. The country owes that man a debt of gratitude, which will be fully recognised by the whole nation. The terms in which he expresses his disgust of hypocritical Whig leaders-their treachery and want of all true patriotism-reach the heart of every hones man, and remove the last obstacle to our re-union.

The Union is now safe. The fate of Whiggery is sealed. Old Federalism will make gigantic efforts in expiring agony, but it cannot move a single co lumn from the Temple of Republican Constitutions:

Yours, truly, JNO. LESLIE RUSSELL.

From the New York Morning News. THE NEW JERSEY MASS CONVENTION— THE GREATEST ASSEMBLAGE EVER KNOWN IN THE STATE.

Nothing has ever yet been known in New Jersey like the Democratic Mass Convention at Trenton. Early in the morning the people began to pour in from all quarters, in all sorts of conveyances—from the railroad train, with its twenty cars at a time, and the twelve-horse farm wagon, looking like a railroad train to the bugy wagon. Few of the vehicles were without their buckers rolls.

the railroad train, with its twenty cars at a time, and the twelve-horse farm wagon, looking like a railroad train to the buggy wagon. Few of the vehicles were without their buckory poles, nor was there a vacant seat in one of them. By noon the multitude assembled was, at the lowest computation of impartial witnesses, not less than 20,000.

The whole number present to swell the occasion, along the streets, about the hotels, and the private houses of the hospitable Democracy of Trenton, and constantly going to and fro, was probably not less than twice that number.

Nothing could exceed the enthusiasm everywhere prevalent. It almost seemed that every lady in and about that region of New Jersey was a "Polk and Dallas man." Where on earth all the flowers came from which they showered on the procession, at this late season, defee conjecture. We fear, too, that serious injury must have been done by this meeting to the rising growth of hickory trees in the New Jersey woods—it seems questionable whether any of them can have been left.

The next State that will vote will be Maryland, on the second of next month. Then follows, soon after, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, and Geor-

DECURITY IN NEW YORK.—The country around Albany is suffering from drought. The springs are all dried up, and the water in the river unusually low.

FROM THE FIELD OF WATERLOO! The Journal of Commerce (neutral) gives the fol-

MAINE ELECTION.

The Boston Post of Friday gives returns for Governor from 316 towns, with the following results: Anderson, (Dem) Robinson, (Whig) Abolition. 35,013 5,560 Anderson's plurality over Robinson His majority over all 9,026

The same towns, in November, 1840, gave Harrison 43,464; Van Buren, 42,003. Whig majority The towns to be heard from, then gave a Van Bu

The towns to be heard from, the gave a boren majority of 1,011, and cast 7,383 votes.

Hence it may be inferred that Anderson's plurality over Robinson will exceed 10,000, and that his majority over all will be about 5,000.

It is certain that only one Whig is elected to Con-

ress, viz. Mr. Severance, of Kennebec. The Port-land Argus states that the Democratic candidates are elected in all the other districts except the First, where, in consequence of a split in the Democratic ranks, there is no choice.

In the Waldo district, which is unrepresented in

In the wand outstrict, which is unrepresented in the present Congress, repeated trials having hereto-fore been made to elect a member, without success, the Argus states that Samuel S. Heagan and Cullen Sawtelle are both elected—the latter to the next Congress and the former to fill the vacancy in the pre-

nt Congress. If all this is correct, the members now elected are

District 1.—No choice.

2.—Robert P. Dunlap (Dem.)

3.—Luther Severance (Whig.)

4.—John D. McCrate (Dem.)

5.—Culien Sawtelle (Dem.)
Samuel S. Heagan* (Dem.)
6.—Hannibal Hamlin (Dem.)
7.—Hezekiah Williams (Dem.)

In the present Congress, the Delegations stands & Whigs, 4 Democrats, and 1 vacancy.

It now appears probable that the Whigs have elected only three Senators—those from Kennebec—same as last year. The whole number of Senators

is 31.

In the House, the Democrats will be to the Whigh in the proportion of 2 or 3 to 1.

• To fill vacancy in present Congress.

LATER!

An extra from the Journal of Commerce gives the following additional particulars: MAINE ELECTION

Votes FOR GOVERNOR.

Counties Anderson, Robinson Scat Cumberland, complete, 6658 5212 5300 4544 York 3745 25 towns, 4774 5134 2571 2180 Waldo, 25 Penobscot 37 3629 1864 2726 1254 Hancock Somerset, Franklin, 1720 Piscataquis, 11 Washington, 32 11 towns 861 2509 2198 45,208 35 913 5.629

Anderson's plurality thus 9.295

His majority over all The townships and plantations to come in, will increase this majority.

From the N. Y. Sun-Extra

THRE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. Fangiers in possession of the French-Continuation of the War against Morocco-

News from Spain-Markets, &c. The Siverpool packet ship Oxford, Capt. Rathbone, and the Patrick Henry, Capt. Delano, arrived on Saturday af ernoon, in the short passage of twenty two days. By these arrivals we have three days

We are indebted to Captain Rathbone for late pa

The French are reported to have landed at Tan-iers and occupied the fortifications. Marshal Bugeaud has been ordered to march upon

Several American ships were present at the attack on Tangiers. The Paris Constitutionnel intimates that a late De

spatch received by the King, announces the depar-ture of the Prince de Joinville from Tangiers on the 7th, to attack Mogadore. It is said the British Consul at Tangiers had pro-

tested against the French taking possession of The population of Belgium in 1841 and 1842 was estimated for the latter year at 4,127,706 inhabitants. The Minister, however, is of opinion that the statement is one tenth below the truth, and that a new

ensus is absolutely necessary. In Liverpool the imports of grain for the week ending the 20th August had been moderate. Imports of Canadian flour were extensive, the demand for wheat had increased, the price during the week 1d. to 2d. per 70 lbs. Some had been purchased for shipment to Ireland. Fine Canadian flour had been of Mexico, according to the establist in equest, and 6d. advance had been obtsined over tution, under an express stipulation the sales of the 14th. The demand, however, fell into that instrument, that the Federal control of the control of the sales of the 14th.

heavy-domestics were in active demand.

The London Corn market, which had been secured previous to the rain, averaged 631 lbs. per bushel. The general runs found buyers at 53s a 5s. per quar-ter, and the most superior brought 60s. No change in flour or corn, and prices were the same as brought by the steamers.

There had been no change in prices of Cotton, or any large sales for two or three days previous to saling of the Oxford. A Liverpool letter, dated August 21st, states the sales for the day at 4000 bales—prices in favor of buyers.

COURT CIRCULAR - Windsor, Tuesday.-Her Maesty and the infant Prince continue going on well.

FRANCE.—The Moniteur Parisien states, that "the Government has received news from Tangiers of the 7th instant, respecting facts announced by the telegraphic despatch. On the 4th the answer arrived which the Pacha of Larache, Sidi Bouselem, had made to the ultimatum of France. That reply was not satisfactory: it said nothing of the intended dissolution of the bodies of troops collected on our frontier of Algeria, the numbers of which would be augmented by the arrival of the Hereditary Prince with 20,000 or 25,000 men. The answer renewed the promise that exemplary punishment should be inflicted on the Moorish chiefs guilty of the aggression upon our frontier, but making it a condition that Marshal Bugeaud should be recalled.

"In fine, the part of the letter relative to Abdel." overnment has received news from Tangiers of the

"In fine, the part of the letter relative to Abdel-Kader appeared in truth more satisfactory than what we had hitherto obtained, but the style of it was rague, obscure, embarrassed, and full of restrictions. It was reported at Torton's that the Prince de

Joinville had landed and taken possession of Tan-giers, and that Mr. Drummond Hay had taken refuge on board an American ship."

The Constitutionnel says that the Prince is at once to attack Zetuan and Lurache.

NAPOLEON .- Yesterday being the anniversary of the birth of the Emperor Napoleon, a mass was per-formed in the Church of the Invalides, at which all the veterans of his army attended.—Galignani of

Paris Bourse, Aug. 17.—Night.—It would appear that the unfavorable impression which had produced a fall of 75c on the Bourse during the day, continued. The Three per Cents were down at nine o'clock on Saturday night at 80f. 45f.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 16.—The continuance of the un-Baussels, Aug. 16.—The continuance of the un-favorable weather does considerable injury to the corn, which is still standing. In the district of Ni-velles, for instance, the wheat is not got in, and be-gins to sprout. In several parts on the banks of the Seine measures have been taken to guard against the effects of inundation.

Spain.—We have Madrid dates to the 11th. They contain accounts relative to the proceedings of the French naval force off Tangiers. Most of the European families, with a considerable number of Jews, had been able to take refuge in the ships off the

Spanish news of any important. There is a

coast previously to the bon bardment. There is no Spanish news of any importance.

A Barcelona letter states that a serious arcident had happened there while the guns of the fort were answering the salute of a French man-of-war. An explosion had taken place, by which several of the art.llerymen had been very seriously wounded.

Madrid Bourse on the 10 h.—Three per Conts. for each and for account, 28; Five per Cents. not quoted; Debt without interest, 6 1-16 sixty days.

Monocco.—The most intense interest prevails in all classes of Parisian society to ascertain what are to be the further operations of the Prince de Joinville, and to learn if Marshal Bugeoud is to advance on Fez. Rumor says that the Prince, after debarking a sufficient force to occupy Tangiers, has gone on with the squadron to act against Mogadore, and that firing has been heard at Oran, in the direction of Lalina Megrena, to indicate that the Marshal was either attacking or attacked. It was also said that an aid-de-camp of the Prince has arrived with despatches, but no official communication had appeared.

It was reported that letters of the 7th, written on board the flag-ship of the Prince de Joinville, had been received at Paris on Friday, announcing that the fleet was then getting under way for Mogadore, which place the Prince had orders to bombard.

We find also that two more ships of the line had Monocco.-The most intense interest prevails

We find also that two more ships of the line had een ordered by telegraph from Toulon to reinforce is squadron.

his squadron.

From the Moniteur Algerien we learn the submission to the Duke d'Aumale of the tribe of Ouled Zeian, one of the most important of the district of the Aures. A grand dinner was given in honer of the Prince at Constantina, on the 29th uit, by the garrison. His Royal Highness was present, and addressed the officers.

PATENT OFFICE, Sept. 16, 1844

PATENT OFFICE, Sept. 16, 1844.

ON the petition of William Annesley, of Albany, N. Y, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him for an improvement in building busts and other vessels, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the sixth day of November, 1844—

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office, on the first Monday in October next, at 12 o'clock, M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the Madssonian, printed at Washington; the

ordered, also, that this notice be published in the Madisonian, printed at Washington; the Sun, printed at Baltimore; the American Sentinel, printed at Philadelphia; the Aurora, printed at New York; and the Times, printed at Boston; once a week for three successive weeks previous to the first Monday in October next.

F. G. SMITH

E. G. SMITH, Acting Commissioner of Patents.

P. S. Editors of the above papers will please copy, and send their bills to the Patent Office, with a

sept. 16—law3w THE LAND OF ISRAEL, according to the

THE LAND OF ISRAEL, according to the covenant with Abraham, with Isaac, and with Jacob; by Alexander Keith, D. D., a beautiful volume, with two maps, and numerous engratings on steel. Just published and this day received for sale F. TAYLOR.

This volume comprises one of those valuable contributions to the illustration of Christian evidences, as derived from the literal fuffilment of prophecy, which have rendered Dr. Keith's name famous among the writers of the age. The present work includes notices of the past and present state of Syria and Judes, illustrated by two maps, and about twenty Judea, illustrated by two maps, and about twenty highly-finished engravings on steel, exhibiting the most important ruins in the Holy Land. "The Land of Israel" will be found to be not less va unble and interesting than the previous works of the author, "The Evidence of Prophecy," and "The Demonstration of the Truth of Christianity.

Sept 16—3t

NEW STATIONARY. 6

FISCHER, importer and dealer in Fancy and W . Staple Stationary, has received; by recent arrivals from England, a large supply of Perry's and Gillott's best steel pens; prepared parchments, as-sorted sizes; sealing wax, fancy colored; wafers, instands, ink, quills, tape, and pounce; Rodgers and Sons best razors, scissors, paper shears, office an ocket knives—all of which will be sold at Station ers' Hall at less prices than the same can be had else where in the District aug. 23—3taw 3w

LETTER OF ALEXANDER ANDERSON,

OF TENNESSEE-(Concluded.) By this programme of the facts, we learn that a great mistake has prevailed upon this subject, in all the discussions which have appeared on the side of the opposition. The question of re-annexation has been treated by its enemies as though Texas had always be longed to a consolidated Mexican Government. Hence has proceeded many of the absurdities with which the public are likely to be deceived. The truth is, however, that Texas never formed any integral part of the consolidated Govern-ment of Mexico. It was not a part of Mexico at the time of the revolution there, nor was any effort ever made to involve it in her fortunes, by those who were actors in the bloody and changing scenes of that period, until long after the destruction of every vestige of Spanish and thority.

Texas formed a separate province, and be came a member of the Federative Government of Mexico, according to the established tution, under an express stipulation engrafted The state of trade at Manchester, Rochdale, Halifax, Leeds, Huddersfield and Bradford, continued very brisk. All goods for the winter trade were in active demand, and particularly those of a fancy character. In the wool market, prices were steady and lations into which she ever entered with Mexican States; and each State was recnised by the other as sovereign and independe 631 lbs. per bushel. Santa Anna overthrew, after several similar and incomplete efforts by others, this form Government, dissolved the Union, usurped Union, usurped st. preme power, and proceeded to conquer several States in detail. They made more less resistance, but were finally subdued, w. the exception of Texas. The war which made upon Texas was, therefore, exclusive one of conquest. The usurpation which mad Mexico a central, consolidated Government and destroyed all the obligations which had existed between the States, did not, and could no according to the laws of Nations, affect the Mexico never returned to her former sy tem, but continued to be held under the front re of the Dictator. Texas was, therefore, ab it itio, an independent State, de jure and de foot

A forcible usurpation does not according wisdom and policy of international law, or tute a Government, either de jure, or much less, de facto, beyond the actual limits of it forcible action; and, therefore, cannot affect by construction, the rights of coterminous con munities, under separate governments, although they may have acted, previously, as independed correlative powers in the same general federa-tive head. A dissolution, by usurpation of a Government, formed by compact, as a so-Government, formed by compared the unit preme federal power, destroys, with the unit char head, every other obligation, which shall head, every other obligation, which had been state after the atrost general and national, and each State become national for itself, and a war by the strong State, or States, to compel the others, or st one of them, to submission, is a war of conquand not of right. If a State nearest the co has a right to make such a war of subjugasame reason the State at the rem border has a similar right to make a war of quest upon the State nearest the centre, this condition, either conquest, or consen absolutely necessary to create any new relation of united nationality. Neither of these is dents took place in the case of Texas. had the same right to conquer in her States separately, or as afterwards sul-jugated and united by Santa Anna, that they ha jointly or severally to conquer her. was, in practice, when right was might, at might was right. But that day passed off wi might was right. the steel-clad and harness-men of the fee centuries, and with the progress of revolution